

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1825.

[NO. 60.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,
A RELIGIOUS PAPER,
TO BE CALLED THE
North-Carolina Telegraph,
CONDUCTED BY
REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To possess others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery, by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life. To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without delay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. A well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up on one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able to do will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of Christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

Subscriptions received at this office.

J. F. & John Lippitt,
HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,
Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 bbls. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 bbls. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of Benjamin Hammet, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the present crop, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMET,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, Oct. 1.

Notice.
THE subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King-street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the firm of B. Hammet & Co.

BENJAMIN HAMMET.

IN withdrawing my connexion of business with Mr. Hammet, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-partner for upwards of eleven years; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive, and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 8.—4mt60

THE Yorkville Pioneer, Catawba Journal, and Western Carolinian, will insert the above weekly for one month, and send on their bills for payment.

Leather, Harness, &c.
THE subscriber having located himself at the Tan-Yard formerly owned by Caleb M. Norwood, has on hand, and will continue to keep, a general assortment of Leather, wagon Harness, gig and carriage Harness, fine and coarse Shoes, the best Lincoln made wagon flames, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for hides. Saddles and harness repaired on moderate terms.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1825.—2t59

Patent Corn-Sheeler,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. The simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—5t71

To Sell or Rent,

A SMALL tract of Land, lying near Steel Creek meeting-house, with twenty-five acres of good tilable land, and a good meadow. For further particulars, apply to

JONAS C. RUDISILL.

Oct. 12, 1825.—6t60

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Notice.

THE subscribers, acting Executors of Doct. Charles Harris, deceased, desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment as speedily as possible; and all persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

All persons having books borrowed from said deceased, are requested to return them to the Executors.

LYDIA HARRIS,
SAM. S. HARRIS,
ROBT. MCKENZIE.

4162

THE Editor of the Western Carolinian will please give this four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Corn for Sale.

THE subscriber, residing 5 miles south of Charlotte, will dispose of 150 bushels of CORN, on reasonable terms, for cash, or notes payable by the 1st of January, 1826, bearing interest from the date.

JOS. P. SMITH.

November 15, 1825.—3t61

Lands, Negroes, Horses, &c.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber, on Thursday, the 8th of December next, the plantation whereon I at present live, containing 740 acres; Negroes, Horses, and all my live stock, of every description; two Wagons, a Cart and Oxen; set of Blacksmith tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture; a quantity of Pork; the whole of my crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

RICH'D. SPRINGS.

Lancaster District, S. C. 3

Nov. 12, 1825. 3tr

For Sale,

ON Saturday, third of December next, that valuable tract of LAND whereon widow Sarah Sloan lived, on the great road leading from Beattie's Ford to Concord, containing

260 ACRES.

with a comfortable dwelling-house, a good barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. The soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and wheat. Any person wishing to view the premises before the day of sale, may have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber or Thomas Cashion.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOHERTY, Agent.

November 3, 1825.—3t60

WINDSOR

AND

FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Lee-per tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Fredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman }
vs. } Petition for divorce;
Caleb Goodman. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.

59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander }
vs. } Original Attachment,
David Martin. } levied in the hands of Jas. Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3mt60—Price adv. \$4.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

DESULTORY.

The Settlements in Texas.—Some of our public prints have expressed apprehensions that our Southern and Western population will be drained by the land speculators who have obtained permission from the Mexican Government to make settlements in the province of the Texas. These fears, we are inclined to think, are in a great degree groundless. It is much easier to speak of planting a colony, however small, than actually to make one grow and flourish. What is taking place in Mexico, is precisely what ensued at the close of the American Revolutionary War. Large grants of land were then sought for from the Government of the United States, by projectors, so that they might sell out in small parcels to those who would settle upon it and improve it. But what has become of all these fine schemes? Few or none of them have proved successful. Individuals do not like to embark their families and labour in the occupancy of lands held by a title which depends on contingencies. Suppose that General Wilkinson, Mr. Austin, on any other landjobber in Texas, should not be able to fulfil the conditions on which the lands are said to have been granted, those who are weak enough to remove thither upon the assurances given, will forfeit their tenures, and be thrown out by a new set of speculators. Population never took root in the Western country until the Government of the United States took the subject immediately in hand, enacted laws and regulations, and gave perfect assurance of clear and indisputable titles to the lands; and this, we have no doubt, will be the case with regard to Texas, and Mexico generally. We have no fears as to consequences.

Land, however rich, (and it certainly is not richer in Texas than in many parts of this Union,) is not, alone, a sufficient attraction to induce men to emigrate, unless it be those unfortunate beings, the victims of tyranny in Europe, to whom any asylum would be acceptable. The citizens of the United States, however, have many motives for remaining at home, independently of the facility of procuring lands. They have moral institutions, civil associations, and political establishments, that are dear to them. They have usages, customs and manners, a sameness of language and sentiments, that are common to more than ten millions of people. It is these, infinitely more than the land, that constitute their country. And is it to be imagined that any considerable body of individuals of this nation would leave all these blessings, tested by experience, and travel into the wilderness of Texas, to seek their fortune, when fortune, at any rate competence, is within their reach in these States? There may—indeed they always will be, a few persons ready for any change, even from better for worse: but men of this description are of very little use to any country; and as the Union can lose nothing, so Mexico or Texas can gain nothing by their emigration. Their very going will be proof of their lack of industry; for if it were land only they wanted, they can obtain enough of it in Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and elsewhere, quite as good as they can find in Texas, and at a very moderate price for the fee simple, within the protection of law, good order, liberty of conscience, and the regular administration of justice, and within visiting distance of relatives, old friends, and acquaintances.

We must be allowed to think that General Wilkinson, Mr. Austin, and others, take upon themselves a very serious responsibility, when they hold out a land of promise in Texas to families, including women and children. The lands of Texas have been but superficially explored and examined. The principal speculators themselves know scarcely any thing about its qualities, except, in a few spots of no great extent. Let those go who may; they will be sure to find the province of Texas, in point of soil, like most other districts of equal extent, with a great deal of bad, as well as of good land within its limits.

But, even supposing that Texas should be settled principally by citizens of the United States, how would that injure our country? Would it not, in fact, be an expansion of our Republican empire? And, under any circumstances, will it not be better that the part of the Mexican territory which borders on the United States should be American than that it should be Spanish? We presume that this will be the opinion of every reflecting and intelligent person. Upon this supposition, we should always have in Texas a moral force in our favor; the territory, though nominally Mexican, would, in fact, be virtually American.—*Nat. Journal.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, of Kentucky, lately deceased, provided in her will for the emancipation of all her slaves, about 40 in number; and left \$50,000 to the College at Danville.

From the National Agis.

Small houses preferable to large ones.—The practice which Farmers have unadvisedly fallen into, of late, in building too large houses, besides impoverishing them, is, at variance with correct taste. To sit down and count the cost of construction is enjoined by Scripture and the dictate of prudence. There is nothing connected with a farm, considered either as an object of taste or economy, that is more pleasing or delightful than a small house. We would not be understood by this that it should be contracted in its dimensions. The practice now is to erect buildings of an extent much beyond what the slender means they possess will qualify. The wish to be thought of more importance than we really are, and the notion that this importance will be estimated from the spacious mansion in which we may reside, is too prevalent among every class of society; but in no one is the consequence more prejudicial, or its influence more deeply felt, than in the agricultural community. There are few dwelling houses in the country two stories in height which do not contain at least two rooms, that seldom, if ever, are appropriated to any other use than the solemnization of a marriage or the obsequies of the dead. The expense incurred in the construction of this useless appendage, and the subsequent increase in providing furniture are considerations which seem to be improperly weighed. Socrates once observed on being found in a building of the dimensions which we would recommend, that with good friends, his chance for enjoyment and happiness was greater under such circumstances, than in any wise could be without them in a house however large and spacious; intimating thereby that the small expense he had incurred in providing him a shelter, the better enabled him to treat with acceptable hospitality, a numerous and interesting circle of instructive and devoted companions.

Could the wise example of Socrates have been followed by many who have built too large, instead of now finding them in dwellings so disproportionate to the number of their family, as well as the amount of their property, without paint, without shade-trees, with the windows broken, and hats and rags, those unflinching signals of misery and wretchedness, in their place, we should have seen them encircled by many sincere friends, with a competency of this world's goods to make life comfortable, imparting joy and content to a virtuous and happy family.

A friend informed us of a prank of a boy during the firing on the Pier on Wednesday last, which deserves a transient record. While the gunner of one of the cannonades was sitting on his gun with his face towards the breach, a young lad was observed among the crowd stealing up to the muzzle and inserting thereat a goodly sized stone, such as a Turkish engineer would pronounce a tolerable cannon ball. A few persons, who saw the operation, and also the urchin moving off and placing himself under cover of one of the large posts that serve as ice fenders for the Piers, took also care to notice the direction of the piece, and finding it did not point at any particular object or towards any human habitation, looked on and said nothing. In a few minutes the piece was discharged, and instantly, on the other side of the river, says our informant, the limbs of the trees on the island and beyond, began to crack and fall; while the gunner stood confounded, and the crowd equally so, the practical young joker, who had witnessed with great satisfaction, the effects of his exploit, came up to the piece and looking the artillery man full in the face, exclaimed, in the Tom-and-Jerry style, "That's the time of day, my flower!" Then, bursting into a loud laugh, the hopeful youth made off, to enjoy, among his admiring companions, the praise due to so singular an exploit.

Albany Patriot.

Precious Moreau.—The following is a literal copy of a notice, lately circulated in Virginia, by a physician, who wished to offer his services to the public, in a genteel way:

Doctor—does concentrate his willing zeal in a train of physical applicability, and so with estatic impulse, he gives his compliments to the public, when informing the patronage of this vicinity, his intention of punctilio from ample skill to all calls. He will announce his idiology on Physic, and so let plastic complimentary zeal to the public, and this vicinity, be concordant with a fond wish from deemed ample professional punctilio to all calls.

European Bankers.—M. M. Rothschild, of London, the great Loan Contractor with the European and Brazilian governments, and his four brothers, are said to be worth more than £10,000,000 sterling, equal to nearly fifty millions of dollars!

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22d.—On motion of Mr. Iredell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint Committee to wait on the Governor, and apprise him of the organization of the Legislature, and their readiness to receive any communication he may think proper to make. Messrs. Iredell, Scott and Daniel, composed this committee.

Mr. Iredell, from the committee on the subject, reported that the Governor would make a communication this day at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. Moore and Williamson were appointed a committee to prepare rules of order for the government of the house, and in the interim the rules of last year to be observed.

The following Message was received from his Excellency Gov. Burton, by Mr. Campbell, his Private Secretary—which was read and ordered to be printed:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN.—It has pleased Divine Providence that we should again meet together, in the full enjoyment of all our rights and privileges as freemen.—Let us, then, properly appreciate this boon, granted as it has been, to so small a portion of the human family; and, with profound gratitude, return thanks to the author of all good, that it is our destiny to be a part of the favored few!

In the retrospect of the past year, the election of a President of the United States, stands eminently conspicuous. And, although many of us were disappointed in our individual wishes, by the result; yet, when the number of candidates and the high claims which each had upon the good-will and support of his fellow-citizens, are taken into consideration,—it must be matter of congratulation to every friend of our institutions, that no personal attachment to any individual was so deeply rooted in the affections of any one portion of our widely spread population, as was that bond of union which has so long and so happily kept us together under every emergency.

The mode of electing a Chief Magistrate of the United States, has been a subject of much deliberation and discussion, not only in the Legislatures of the different States, but also in Congress. To notice the various changes proposed, and their consecutive arguments, would far exceed the limits intended for this communication—I will therefore simply call your attention to the subject, and submit to your better judgment the propriety of taking the matter under your consideration.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, I endeavored to give the Benefactor and Friend of our common Country, Gen. Lafayette, a reception worthy the dignity of our State. For the expenditure resulting from that reception, I refer you to a report of the Adj. General: to whose assistance and that of the deputation on the part of the State, consisting of Chief-Justice Taylor, Col. Wm. Polk, Gen. Wm. Williams, (of Warren), and J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. I am indebted for first receiving and subsequently conducting that illustrious individual through the State. A part of the expenditure was for articles of furniture, which will continue to be useful in the Government House, and which were indispensable; as will appear by reference to an inventory made at the time of taking possession.

The development of our internal resources, the improvement of our water courses, the structure of roads, &c. present, collectively, a subject of the deepest interest. Whilst our sister States are rising in wealth, increasing in population and extending their influence by a sincere and zealous attention to these objects, North-Carolina has either remained content with the barrenness of Nature, or made such feeble and partial efforts, as only served to throw *real improvement* at a yet greater distance. If we have any honest doubts of the vast advantages resulting from a well directed and liberally encouraged plan of internal improvements, let us for a moment, turn our attention to the State of New York. Her widely spread tract of western lands, which but a very few years ago, were sparsely populated and of little value, are now alive and active, with an increasing population; increasing daily in value, and will, at no distant period, be one of the finest sections of the state. She has not only thrown open an advantageous mart to her own citizens, even from the remotest sections of the State, but she has likewise brought within her influence and laid under contribution, the citizens of the adjoining States. And all this, so far from impoverishing, has unquestionably become one of her most certain and extensive sources of revenue, and consequently promises to yield a most liberal interest upon the money expended in the construction of the works.

Upon viewing such a state of things in one of our sister states, does not the question come full upon us—What have we done? Surely, if any state in the Union requires internal improvement, that state is our own! The important inquiry then is, has the time arrived, for prosecuting such undertakings? I, for one, believe it has. It is not my desire to see my fellow-citizens burdened with unreasonable taxes for this or any other purpose.

If no other reason could be found, that I must suffer in common with them would be sufficient. But we have, at the present time, a considerable surplus revenue appropriated to this end, which, if it was solely and steadily applied to one enterprise, instead of being divided among a great many and thus rendered inadequate to the production of any beneficial effect, would soon accomplish it. Thus would be established one point in a series of improvement! And then, if the same surplus capital increased by the profits of what had been done, should continue to be applied to other enterprises, North-Carolina might, at no very distant day, be able effectually to execute all that could be esteemed beneficial. Moreover, we cannot but suppose, that our fellow-citizens would cheerfully submit to additional taxes, did they perceive that any thing *effectual* was doing or would be done. Permit me to call your attention, in a particular manner, to one object of internal improvement. From the large quantity of stagnant water which covers an immense body of what could be rendered the most fertile land in the eastern section of our state, originate, in a great measure, those diseases with which its inhabitants are so often afflicted. Some considerable portion of the bottom of those swamps has been granted to individuals, leaving a large remainder in the possession of the state. Some intelligent, spirited and enterprising individuals have attempted to reclaim their portions of these swamp lands, and others would do so, but that it is impossible, from their having no vent for the water on their own lands. In fact, these swamps cannot be drained but by a general effort of the proprietors, and this can only be made under the direction of the Legislature. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether a law ought not to be passed for the purpose, first, of ascertaining the portions respectively owned by individuals and by the state in these swamps; and secondly, of compelling claimants to pay their due proportion towards draining the swamps in which their lands may be located, the state paying for that part which is unappropriated. It is believed, that in many cases, the only public work wanted would be a central drain sufficiently large to vent the water, traversing the whole length of the swamp. In some, side-drains, to cut off springs, might be necessary. This being done, it would then be left to each individual to improve his own land according to his industry and enterprise. The lands belonging to the state might be divided into proper lots and sold, and would undoubtedly give existence to a large fund to be appropriated by future Legislature, either to internal improvement, or other public purpose. The permanent revenue of the state would be greatly increased by the taxation of the lands sold, and the additional taxes which would be laid upon the lands thus increased in value. Indeed, it seems apparent, that the strength, the wealth and the health of the state, are deeply and intimately connected with this subject; it is therefore earnestly, but respectfully, recommended to the consideration of your enlightened body.

The last General Assembly having reduced the number of the Board of Internal Improvement, appointed Generals Iredell and Dudley, Colonel Forney and the Governor, ex officio, members constituting a Board. None of this Board had ever before served in that situation. Reports were in circulation "that much money had been unnecessarily expended, and that the works were improperly conducted." On these points, we considered it our duty to obtain correct information. The best mode of effecting this object, was, we thought, to examine in person, the proceedings of the different "Navigation Companies," in which the State was interested, and also, the different points where works were progressing. In consequence of this understanding, we travelled, in the month of June last, through the eastern section of the state, and intended to have gone to the "west," in order to complete the survey. In this, however, the Board were disappointed, by circumstances unnecessary to be stated at present. A report, more in detail, will be officially made by the Board of Internal Improvement.

If the subject just alluded to be important, how much more so is that of Public Education! Whilst the former regards the face of the country, and the pecuniary interests of its inhabitants, the latter is wholly solicitous about the distinguishing feature of our nature, the moral habits of man, and his "felicity, both temporal and eternal." The latter derives additional claims to consideration, from the very difficulties which surround, and the time requisite to digest and mature any efficient system connected with it. But above all; it has, in comparison, one recommendation, which never fails to be felt and understood by the mass of mankind—it requires a less fund to conduct it.—A system of Internal Improvements, only requires that it should be well planned, liberally encouraged, and ably conducted; and the end is attained—success must ensue. But though the other asks nothing more, will the difference of the materials to be wrought upon, defies any thing like the same conclusion. Yet surely difficulties, though they rise at every step, should not prevent us from making some effort, from undertaking some system. If the preser-

vation of our political principles in their original purity, be of any value—if the moral character of the people, be matter of moment—if "honest merit should have fair play" in our elections, then let us not delay, but immediately begin the important work! Whilst Public Education is unestablished, and its kindly influences are not generally felt, it is more than useless to address the great body of the people on the subject of principles. They must fully understand, before they can duly appreciate their political blessings. If nothing more can be done, at least enable them to understand and judge for themselves, when they are instructed. It but seldom occurs that the understanding is improved and the mind enlarged, without a consequent improvement of the moral feelings. But while the people continue uninformed, your annual Assemblies may enact—your Courts of Law may arraign and punish—but your enactments will be void—your punishments be but periodical exhibitions, serving, for a moment, to frighten or amuse, yet destitute of the wholesome, the desirable influence of just examples. In such a state of things, it cannot be expected, that intellectual attainments, and pure principles should have that weight and influence that they should command. If we are not the people unequivocally left the mere slaves of passion and prejudice? Have they, in strictness, that free agency, which is the pride of the rational, as it is justly the boast of the truly free man? True, indeed, it is, that the free agency of the mere animal is preserved, but that of the man, is wholly lost. Surely, then, it is time, that such a condition of things should be deprived of its legal sanction. The provision for Public Education is a noble feature, which stands in fine relief, in most of our State Constitutions. In most of the States too, Legislative enactments have, in consequence, been made, scattering throughout their limits the invaluable treasures of Education. Yet North-Carolina has, in a great degree, been deprived of the advantages which might have followed from her own constitutional provision. True, it is, we have a University, justly the pride of our State and the source of extensive usefulness. And it is also true, that at the last session of the Gen'l Assembly, a resolution was adopted appointing some of our most distinguished citizens to digest and report to the present session a plan of "Primary Schools." It seems therefore unnecessary further to draw your attention to this subject, as the Report will no doubt bear the stamp of the well-known and distinguished abilities which have been enlisted to prepare it.

A resolution was adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, on the 22d day of December, 1823, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—This was presented to our last General Assembly by my predecessor. Since that period, resolutions from New-Jersey and Virginia, disapproving, and from Missouri, approving this amendment, have been received, and are herewith submitted. In addition, you will herewith receive, Resolutions from the State of Ohio, proposing the "gradual emancipation of Slaves and the Colonization of free people of Colour." These have been disapproved by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Missouri, and highly approved by those of Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois, as will appear from their accompanying resolutions: All of which are respectfully submitted with one passing remark: That although we cannot but acknowledge, with feelings of lively gratitude, the overweening interest which the non-slave-holding states have taken in our internal police, yet we indulge the hope, that they will shortly learn and practise, what has familiarly been termed, the *eleventh commandment*, "Let every one attend to his own concerns." And that they will concur with us in thinking, that if our neighbour have a natural deformity, it is, at least, a breach of good manners, continually to remind him of his misfortune. Your wisdom will however dictate the course proper to be pursued upon this delicate question.

Under a law passed at the last session, Geo. Philip Britain and David L. Swain, Esq. were appointed Commissioners to carry into effect a contract previously made by Benj. Robinson, Esq. and Col. Wm. Roberts. The satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duty, will evidently appear by reference to their correspondence and a report made by them; both of which are communicated. I herewith transmit you a communication from the War Department, requesting a cession of territory at Oak Island and Old Topsail Inlet, and jurisdiction over the same to be made to the United States, and that commissioners may be appointed to value the property and cause a conveyance to be made—as will more fully appear by reference to the communication itself and its accompanying plat.—You will herewith receive a communication from William Gaston, Esq. in which he "declines altogether the task of revising and consolidating the laws concerning the duties of Executors and Administrators," for reasons which will be found in his letter herewith submitted.

Early in June last, George E. Badger, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In consequence thereof, the Council of State

were convened, who unanimously advised that a temporary commission should be granted to Thomas Ruffin, Esq. with you it rests to make the permanent appointment.

From H. Fulton, Esq. his resignation as Civil Engineer of the State, for reasons contained in his letter herewith submitted. The resignations of Justices of the Peace and Military Officers, will be found in the file marked V.

I have no doubt omitted many things that will merit and occupy your attention during your present session. Knowing your ability to supply any deficiency on my part, I will no longer trespass on your time and patience.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the highest respect
and consideration,
Your humble servant,
H. G. BURTON.

The House proceeded to ballot for three engrossing clerks, there being 15 persons in nomination, and the balloting resulted in the election of only one of the candidates, Samuel F. Patterson of Wilkes. A second balloting was had, for the two remaining clerks, but the house adjourned previous to the report of the committee.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23d.—The Committee appointed yesterday, to conduct the balloting for two engrossing clerks, reported through Mr. Drake that no choice had been made.

Another balloting was immediately had, but as before, no choice was made.

On the next balloting, which took place immediately, several candidates being withdrawn, Mr. Stone from Nash county was elected.

Mr. Miller from the committee appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the house, reported the same, which were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

The following standing committees were appointed, viz:

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Green, Smith of Davidson, Scott, Lathan, Hardy, L. H. Simmons, Ed. Williams, M'Nair, Weaver, Durrett, Bynum, Wm. Walton, Joiner, Elliott.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Wilson, Barnett, Donoho, Gary, Picott, Burns, W. W. Jones, Matthews, Swain, Melcher, McCauley, Bryan, Bateman, Blount, A Moore, and Alford.

On Privileges and Elections.—Edmonson, Brower, Boon, Baker, Barnard, Borden, D. Underwood, Howell, Conrad, Burgan, Glasgow, Cooper, Tillet, Richardson, L. R. Simmons and Crawford.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Holland, Martin, Webb, Spruill, Ball, Cox, Miller, Smith of Anson, Poor, Hoover, Whitaker, Alston, Vann, Ellison, Foy, and Murchison.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Carson, Poik, Williamson, Stedman, Pugh, Wright, Ashe, Ballew, Pickens, Rand, Wm. T. Williams, Skinner, Whitehurst, Stephens, and Marshall.

On Education.—Herbert, Unthank, Lewis, Houze, Bozman, Allen, Best, Alford, Gordon, Hill, Brooks, Drake, John Walton, Edwards, M'Millan, and Dockery.

The following gentlemen compose the committee of Finance on the part of this House:

Messrs. Carson, Shepherd, Williamson, Gary, Iredell, Blount, Gauze and Elliott.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22.—On motion of Mr. Hill of Franklin, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees, which were as follows:

Of Claims.—Messrs. Gilchrist, Riddick, Roddie, Hogan, Baker, Jones of Wilkes, Whitfield, and Davidson of Iredell.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Davidson of Mecklenburg, Williams, Forney, Melvin, Montgomery, Willson of Edgecombe, Salyear and Leake.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Hill of Stokes, Dowd, Copeland, Hawkins, Vanhook, Forney, Devane, M'Dowell of Burke, and Joiner.

Of Finance.—This is a Joint Committee, and consists on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Pickett, Hargrave, Speight, Love, Hussey, Sneed, Hill of Franklin, and Bullock.

The following is the letter of resignation from Hamilton Fulton, Esq. alluded to in the message of the Governor:

Wilmington, 4th Nov. 1825.

GOVERNOR BURTON,

Dear Sir,—When I left Raleigh, I was induced to believe from General Dudley's letter, that the whole of the Machinery connected with the Dredging Machine had arrived. I am sorry to inform you, no part of it has arrived at this date that any thing can be done with. The only things I found, were the fly wheel and two spur wheels—these happen to be the very last things wanted.

I have had a great desire to effect something important on the Cape-Fear River before I left the State of North-Carolina, but really the disappointments have been so great, I am under the necessity of informing you, I shall not consider myself Civil Engineer of the State of North-Carolina, longer than the period of my engagement, namely, the 1st of January, 1826.

Since my coming to this place, I have examined the Northeast Cape-Fear, agreeably to a resolution of the General Assembly of 1823. On my returning from this examination and finding the machinery had not yet arrived, I went up the

Northwest River, where I found the Overseer very sick, and the hands unwilling to go into the River any longer, from its coldness. I therefore ordered them down to this place, after removing some logs which they had not an opportunity of doing before. I intend to employ all the hands on board the Ark, I can retain, in getting out a few logs in the ship channel.—During the time I remain in the service of the State, I shall use the utmost of my endeavors to get the Dredging Machinery in operation, although I quite despair of doing any thing effectual during that time.

I have made every sacrifice of health and comfort to effect the improvements of the Cape-Fear River above and below this place, but finding these unavailing, it is with reluctance I must give up the idea, from causes quite beyond my control.

Your favor informing me the State of Pennsylvania could not at present employ a Principal Engineer, I received duly, and am happy to hear they can do without one. I remain, with great respect, your obedient servt.
H. FULTON.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1825.

The Legislature.—In the Senate, there was no opposition in the election of officers. Bartlett Yancey was chosen Speaker, and the old clerks, &c. were re-appointed.

In the House of Commons there were three candidates for the Speaker's chair—John Stanly, of Newbern, Augustin H. Shepperd, of Germanton, and John Scott, of Hillsborough. On the first ballot, the votes were as follows:—Stanly, 59; Shepperd, 28; Scott, 26; and 6 scattering.—Sixty being necessary to a choice, there was of course no election. On the second ballot, Mr. Stanly received 76 votes, and was declared duly elected.

Last mail brought us the speech of Gov. Burton, and three days' proceedings of the legislature. The prominent subjects of the speech, are Internal Improvement, and Public Education. On the former subject, the Governor gives us some information which is new to us, though by no means agreeable,—that all the attempts to improve the internal condition of this state, have "only served to throw *real improvement* at a still greater distance." And is it so, that after sending to England, or Scotland,—it matters little which,—for an Engineer—after employing him for some half a dozen years, during most of the time at an extravagant price—after expending some fifty or hundred thousand dollars or more,—the good people of North-Carolina have the consolation of being told, that all this has not only procured no benefit to the state, but has actually been productive of serious, if not lasting injury, by throwing "*real improvement* at a yet greater distance!" Truly, this is encouraging; and such an exhibit of our past success in internal improvement, will no doubt induce the legislature readily to fall in with his excellency's recommendation, and proceed at once to drain the *marshes and swamps* in the eastern section of the state. They will doubtless perceive the necessity too, of sending to England,—in consequence of the deficiency of native talent,—for another engineer, to examine the swamps, make reports on the best routes for the ditches, run the lines for the same, and instruct the negroes how to dig them. "Thus would be established one point in a series of improvement." In the meantime, the works on the Cape-Fear, the improvements below Wilmington, must remain *in statu quo*; and the long-talked-of *Dredging Machine*, which seems to be arriving at its port of destination not only by piece-meal, but wrong end first, must be stowed away for future use, when a second "point," which may possibly be the Cape-Fear, "in a series of improvement shall be established."

But seriously, we object in toto, to the Governor's project,—if we understand him right,—of deserting the improvements on the Cape-Fear, which have already been attended with great expense and which did promise at one time, if they do not now, to be of general and permanent benefit to the state,—we are opposed, we say, to the relinquishment of these improvements, to dig ditches through the marshes and swamps in the lower part of the state. Let the exertions of the state be directed to one point, as the Governor wisely recommends; but let that

point be the Cape-Fear, not the swamps, unless it can be shown, that any farther attempts to improve that river will be, like Mr. Fulton's six or eight years' labor, abortive. It looks too much like children's play, to abandon a work half finished, for the purpose of commencing a new one elsewhere; and we see no reason why the Cape-Fear cannot as well be the first "point in a series of improvement," as the swamps of Currituck.

The subject of Public Education is warmly recommended to the attention of the legislature. As to its importance, there can be no difference of opinion; as to the best plan of promoting it, there may, and doubtless will be, some trifling difference. But we hope no difference of this kind will be suffered to go so far, as to prevent the adoption of any plan; for this would be sacrificing a great public good to individual caprice or obstinacy.

The other topics touched upon by the Governor, are of minor importance. The speech, on the whole, is a very good one, and will no doubt be read with considerable interest, especially as it is his first message.

HAMILTON FULTON, State Engineer, it will be seen, has resigned. His letter of resignation, taking it all in all, is rather a singular one—the close of it is particularly smart. From his letter, it is evident there has been great mismanagement or culpable negligence somewhere; but where, we are not informed. It will in due time, however, be made known; and it will then appear, unless we are much mistaken, that the State has been most completely humbugged. The Board of Internal Improvement are bound, in justice to their own characters, in justice to the friends and supporters of internal improvements in this state, to clear up this matter, and show what are the causes beyond the control of Mr. Fulton, which have caused all his labors, all his sacrifices of health and comfort, to end in nothing; and how it happens, that the public have been kept in ignorance until this time of the astounding fact, that all our attempts at improvement hitherto, have "only served to throw real improvement at a yet greater distance!" This matter must be cleared up—the people will demand it.

Gov. Holmes' last message gave a most encouraging and gratifying view of the progress of our internal improvements, and represented them as on the high road to success—Gov. Burton says, that they are thus far "only served to throw real improvement at a yet greater distance."—It is not our business to reconcile these contradictions. They place the two gentlemen in rather an awkward predicament; and we leave the task of extricating them to abler hands.

Onto.—The Chillicothe Gazette states, that three dollars will buy in that town, 48 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of wheat, or 50 lbs. of beef or pork. Three dollars, it seems, is the per diem compensation of the members of the Ohio legislature; a few days' services, therefore, would enable each of them to lay in his year's stock of provisions. But the canal now in progress, to unite the waters of lake Erie with the Ohio river, will ere long produce a different state of things—a market will be opened to the enterprising farmers of that state, for their corn and wheat, beef and pork, and ready sales and fair prices will both stimulate and reward their industry.

Mr. KEAN, the English actor, who gave the Bostonians such mortal offence some three or four years since, and who has subsequently, in England, become infamously conspicuous, in consequence of a most gross breach of morality, coupled with striking ingratitude, has recently returned to this country, and been engaged by the managers of one of the New-York theatres. He made his first appearance, in the character of Richard III. on the 14th ult. The house was "cramped from pit to the topmost gallery;" and the moment Kean came forward, he was assailed with such a shower of hisses and cheerings, that, after ineffectually attempting to be heard, he was forced to retreat. The manager then came forward, but he could not be heard. It was determined, however, in the green-room that the play should go on; and "on it went," says one of the New-York papers—"Richard the third in pantomime." For such an uproarious scene then commenced and continued, that not a syllable was heard from the beginning to the end of the play. Every

time Kean made his appearance, he was saluted with every kind of missile, from an orange to a rotten apple; and continual cries greeted his ears, such as—"Alderman Cox," "Little Breeches," "Boston," "Literary Emporium," "Bravo Kean," "turn the geese out," "out with him," &c. mingled with all sorts of exclamations, as "I don't care for Alderman Cox's wife," says one, "but he has insulted our country." "Bravo, that he has," cried another. "Down with the Keanites." "Down with the rioters." "There's Bostonians." "Out with the rascals." "That's magnanimous—most magnanimous audience." "Send the Bostonians home." "Hurra! there's New-York hospitality for you." Several hisses were carried out; but some made fight, and bloody noses and broken heads followed. The play at last ended, and the curtain fell amidst a most tremendous uproar. From all the descriptions in the New-York papers, it is evident a scene was exhibited on this occasion unparalleled on this side the Atlantic.

The next day, Mr. Kean came out with quite a humble, apologetical letter, which, it would seem, has restored him to public favor. For on the Wednesday evening following he appeared again to a numerous audience, in the character of Othello, and was received with applause! and at the close of the play Richard the third was loudly called for, which play was immediately announced for the next evening! So EDWARD KEAN has triumphed, the obliquity of his moral character to the contrary notwithstanding!

AGRICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, held in Lincoln on the 8th day of November, 1825, the following premiums were awarded, viz: To Abram Smith, for the best Colt, a premium of \$5 00 To Moses Roberts, for the best Mule, 5 00 To Jacob Reinhardt, for the best Calf, 3 00 To Miss Malina Wilson, for the best Cocker-pen, 2 00 To Solomon Ramsour, for the best piece of plain wove mixed Cloth, 2 00 To Colonel Daniel Hoke, for the best piece of Twilled, 2 00 To Vardry M'Bee, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of high land reclaimed, 3 00 To the same, for the greatest quantity of Rye, 3 00

The delinquent Members belonging to the Society were fined \$1, for their non-attendance at the last meeting.

YARDRY M'BEE, Sec'y.

New York.—By the following paragraph from the Commercial Advertiser, an old-fashion federal paper, it appears that the regularly nominated Republican Ticket has, contrary, we believe, to the anticipations even of its friends, succeeded throughout the State:

"Bring us no more reports."—By all the accounts that we have received, it appears that the state has thrown another corner-set, and the people have left themselves in the minority! In other, but perhaps not more intelligible words, while the real republican republicans, have been feasting from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, the other sort of republicans, have been working like beavers before a storm—and here we are!

A Deputation from the anti-Treaty Party of Indians, consisting of a number of distinguished Chiefs, and accompanied by Colonel Crowell, Agent, passed through this town in the last three Stages from Georgia, on their way to Washington. And the Charleston Courier states that a number of Chiefs of the opposite party, and among them Chilly McIntosh, had arrived in that city, where they would take passage, by water, also for Washington City.

We have no doubt that these movements are at the instance of President Adams, who probably intends, after having brought the opposite parties together, to endeavor to reconcile the deadly feuds which have disturbed the peace and happiness of the Nation. Heaven prosper his exertions!

Fayetteville Observer.

Massachusetts and New-Hampshire are the only States whose constitutions make provision for religious establishments. In these states, the legislature is enjoined to require the several towns and parishes to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of protestant ministers of the gospel.

Valuable Cow.—The Governor of Massachusetts offered for exhibition at the Worcester Cattle show, three half-Denton cows, one of which deserves to be honorably mentioned. She has often given from 24 to 27 quarts of milk per day, of excellent quality. The smallest quantity in one day, during the summer drought, on grass feed only, was 13 quarts. The Committee considered her the most valuable milch cow ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

A correspondent at Quincy, noticing the completion of the sixtieth year of the eventful life of the revered patriot JOHN ADAMS, remarks that he is yet vigorous in mind and communicative.—On the occasion of his birth-day (Sunday) he was visited by many friends, and an ingenious and pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brooks of Hingham, from Genesis 32: 10. "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast shewed unto thy servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am

become two bands." We understand Sunday was also the preacher's birth-day.

Boston Patriot.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. William Blackman, Mr. Jeremiah Blackman, of Lancaster District, S. C. to Miss Eleanor McCain, daughter of Hugh McCain, of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. JOHN WILEY, about 25 years of age. Mr. Wiley had been, for about two years, an elder in the church at Providence, and his loss will be severely felt, not only by the church, of which he was an exemplary member, but by his friends generally. He has left a wife and one child to mourn their irreparable loss.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24.—Cotton, sales 12 a 12½; Bacon 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super, 5½ a 6½; Flaxseed, 90 a; Lead, 11 a 11½; Shot, 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 42½; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Charleston, Nov. 21.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 50 a 40—Peach, 50 a 60; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 11½ a 12½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleson, Nov. 21.—Cotton, 13 a 14; corn, 57; bacon, 5 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 29 a 30; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4½; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20; inf. to good, 15 a 20; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11; muscovado, 10 a 11½; loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 40 a 45; Turk's Island, 75; molasses, 34 a 35.

ESTATE OF

Henry Conner, deceased.

Forty or fifty likely NEGROES, BELONGING TO this Estate, will be HIRED to the highest bidder, for one year, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next, at the house of Mrs. Nancy Conner, in Lincoln county.

A number of valuable FARMS will also be Rented at the same time.

Terms—a credit of twelve months, on notes with approved security.

JOHN F. BREVARD, Adm'r.

D. M. FORNEY,

Nov. 23, 1825.—261

For Sale,

THE Lands, Mills, Iron Works, &c. lately owned by Col. William Black and Capt. Reuben Emerson, situate on Ball's Creek and the Catawba River, in Lincoln county, near the Buffalo Shoal, will be sold at Public Sale, in front of Leonard's tavern in Lincoln, on the 18th day of January next, being the Wednesday of the Lincoln Court.

The tract lately owned by Col. Black contains about 800 acres of land, mostly of a good quality. On this tract is a forge with two fire places, as well built, in as good repair, and as elegantly situated, in all respects, as any Forge in the county.

Together with this tract will be sold the one-third undivided share in

One thousand Acres of Land, situate near and upon the Little Mountain, containing inexhaustible mines of Iron Ore, of the very first quality.

The tract lately owned by Capt. Emerson contains about 350 acres, and adjoins the Forge tract. On it are a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill and Cotton Gin, all situate at an excellent shoal, and in a neighborhood of first rate custom.

A further description of property so generally known, is useless. It is confidently asserted, that no property, which is obtainable, in this part of the country, offers such permanent advantages to the man of capital, of industry, and enterprise.

At the same time will also be sold THREE NEGROES, lately owned by Col. Wm. Black. One of the negroes is a first rate Blower and Hammerman, about 26 years of age, likely and of good character.

The terms will be—for the Negroes, Cash; and for the Lands, one-fourth prompt payment; and the balance, equal instalments in one and two years, with interest from the date. Bonds, with two good securities, will be required; and Deeds of Trust on the premises may also be required.

Titles to purchasers will be such as I have myself obtained from the Sheriff when the property was purchased by me—and no further responsibility.

Sales expected to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known at the time, by

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Nov. 23, 1825.—261

Strayed

FROM the house of Andrew McConnell, in York District, on the night of the 20th ultimo, an iron grey Filly, about 4 years old. A reasonable reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver said filly to me at my house, or to Andrew McConnell, York District.

LAIRD H. HARRIS.

Dec. 3, 1825.—362

Notice.

CAUGHT, a few days since, a negro Girl, between 18 and 20 years old, by the name of Betsey; who says she belongs to Thos. Portland, of Maryland, who was on his way to Alabama with a drove of negroes. The owner can get her by applying to the subscriber, 8 miles south of Concord, near the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Calabrus County, N. C.

Dec. 1, 1825.

The Fredericktown, (Md.) Examiner will publish the above two weeks, and forward the account to this office for payment.

To Rent,

THE House and Lands at Beat-tie's Ford, on the Mecklenburg side, formerly occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, and latterly by William Little and brothers, is now offered for rent, on reasonable terms. Possession will be given the first of January next.

As a stand for a house of entertainment for travellers, a store, distillery and blacksmith shop, the advantages of the one here offered are well known. Persons wishing to engage in any or all those branches of business, could not situate themselves more advantageously.

Terms may be known by applying to JOHN F. BREVARD.

Lincoln Co. Nov. 23, 1825.—261

A good Blacksmith, well recommended, may be accommodated with a first rate stand for business in his line, by applying to JOHN F. BREVARD.

AT PUBLIC SALE,

A FIRST RATE FARM.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the 31st of December instant, at the store of J. H. Houston, Irredell county, N. C. that

TRACT OF LAND.

(commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York District, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Irredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

December 1, 1825.—463

The editor of the Pioneer, Yorkville, will publish the above three weeks; and the editor of the Western Carolinian will make the alteration as above, in the advertisement in his paper, and continue it till day of sale; and forward their respective accounts to the Post-master at Mt. Mourne, for payment.

Estate of Samuel Harris, Sen.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased, the following valuable property:—Eight or nine Negroes; Twenty odd bales of Cotton; A large quantity of Corn, Fodder and Hay; Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Terms, at sale.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, Adm'r.

JOHN GINGLES, Adm'r.

JONATHAN HARRIS, Adm'r.

Dec. 3, 1825.—261

Notice.

THE subscribers, being qualified Executors of the late will and testament of Wm. Allison, deceased, do request all those indebted to the estate, to come forward on or before the 25th of December next, and make settlement with Andrew Clark; likewise, all those having demands, will produce them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

SAM'L BERRYHILL, Ex'r.

ANDREW CLARK, Ex'r.

Nov. 20, 1825.—362

"Pay what thou owest."

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment against the 25th of Dec. inst. as I want to pay my debts, and can't do it without money.

WM. RUDISILL.

December 3, 1825.—362

Prepare for Bargains.

I WILL offer for sale in this place, by the 8th or 10th of this instant, a small quantity of good TENNESSEE FLOUR, at Four Dollars gross, and Five Dollars neat.

PETER HARRISON.

Charlotte, Dec. 2, 1825.—1w

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, Org'l. Att'a't. levied on land; vs. Henry Yarboro, and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guaranties.

In this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and reply and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Fall Importation of DRY GOODS; which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign or domestic manufacture, that is required in a Country Store in North-Carolina.

November 1, 1825.—363

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1825.—3m72

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. OLIVER & CO.

New Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley & Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively the Mercantile Business, and to that end has purchased on the best terms, in New-York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which are offered, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce, at the market price.

They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their Store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay-street, and examine their stock of Goods, before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist, in part, of the following articles:

Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Casimeres, [in lots], Blue, mixed, striped and safford fine blue Satin-Point, Duffel and Rose Blankets, Coarse woollen Cloth, for negro clothing, Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels and Baize, Caroline, Circassian and real Tartan Plaids, Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid Cloaks, ready made, Ladies' Plaid do. Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French Grey, Figured and plain Bombazetts, new and fashionable patterns, Corduroys and Bangup Cordis, Blk. and bordered Waterloo and Merino Shawls and Ponies, Canton, Nankin and Mandarin Crapes and Robes, Blk. green and straw colored Italian Crapes, Lustrating, Levantine, Sarcenet, Persian, Florence and Italian Silks, of different colors, Blk. and shaded Gros de Naples Silk, a new and elegant article, Rich figured blk. Gro de Ta. do. Black and white Satin and Flushing, Cachemere, Barage, Love, Damask, Mandarin, chintz, fancy, plaid and other Hkts. Bandanna, silk, children, Choppa, English and German flag Hkts. Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets, Swansdown, Marseilles, patriotic, Eagle, Washington and real London Vestings, French, Grecian, rainbow, power loom, super, fancy, turkey red, and Bolivar stripe Prints, Tamboured, loom, sewed, plain and figured mull, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Plain, figured, book and Cambric Muslins, Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery, Waist, lustrating, Mantua, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured Satin Ribbons, Mull and Jaconet Muslin Robes, bordered and richly flowered, Long Lawn, thread and imitation Cambric, Curls, head ornaments, wreaths and artificial flowers, Plaid, Lippert and apron furniture Checks, Washington, Jackson and Bolivar Stripes, Irish Linen, Diaper and steam loom Shirting, British and German Osnaburgs, Blk. and brown Holland, Buckram and Padding, Men's beaver, buck, dog-skin and Woodstock Gloves, Ladies' kid, beaver, and York tan Gloves, Blk. and white Silk do. Tortoise, tuck, long and side Combs, Mock tuck, long and side do. Domestic Plaids and Gingham, Linen and cotton Bedtickings, Floss cotton, patent and nuns Thread, Brown, bleached and sea island Shirting and Sheetings, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Men's common and Beaver Hats, do. white and black wool, Ladies' leather, seal-skin, morocco, prunelle, and Valencia Shoes and Pumps, Men's coarse brogans, Monroe, cordovan and wax calf-skin Shoes and Shoetees, Whittemore's cotton and Wool Cards.

GROCERIES.

Coffee and Sugar, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas; Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs; Cotton Bagging and Twine; American and Swedish Iron and Share Moulds; American, German and English blistered Steel; Wrought and cut Nails; Dupont's Gunpowder; Window Glass, 8-10 and 12-12; Spanish Brown, White Lead and Red Lead; Glauber and Epsom Salts; Alum and Starch; Country and Holland Gin; French Brandy; Cherry and Malaga Wine.

Together with a large assortment of Hard-Ware, Cutlery & Hollow Ware.

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EDUCATION.

THROUGH the solicitation of his friends and employers, the subscriber has agreed to continue the usual course of his academical instructions at Fort Defiance, near Statesville, Irredell county, N. C. during the ensuing year. The terms are as follows: Every young man will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials of his sobriety and temperance. No young man will be admitted, who has been expelled or suspended from any similar Institution. No student will be admitted for a term less than two sessions; the first to commence on the 2d of January and end on the 7th of June; the second to commence on the 8th of June and end on the 16th of Nov. The price of tuition will be \$10 per session, to be paid at the close of each session. The price of boarding, including washing, firewood and candles, will be \$7 per month, to be paid at the end of each session.

JOHN MUSHAT.

Nov. 18, 1825.—361r

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be sold, at his late dwelling-house, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 8th of December next, the personal property belonging to the estate of James T. Lees, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagon and Gears, Fodder, and a large quantity of Corn. A credit for twelve months will be given, and notes, with approved security, required.

WILLIAM LEES, Adm'r.

JAMES McCULLOCH, Adm'r.

November 18, 1825.—260

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM PICKNEY'S POEMS.

The North American Review says, (in speaking of the following lines) "If he who reads it is a lover already, it will make him love the more, and if he is not, he will determine to become one forthwith. There is a devotion and delicacy about it, an ardent and at the same time respectful and spiritual passion breathed out in it, which must insure for it a ready admiration."

A HEALTH.

I fill this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon;
To whom the better elements
And kindly stars have given,
A form so fair, that, like the air,
'Tis less of earth than heaven.

Her every tone is music's own,
Like those of morning birds,
And something more than melody
Dwells ever in her words;
The coinage of her heart are they,
And from her lips each flows,
As one may see the burthened bee
Forth issue from the rose.

Affections are, as thoughts to her
The measures of her hours;
Her feelings have the fragrance,
The freshness of young flowers;
And lovely passions, changing oft,
So fill her, she appears
The image of themselves by turns,
—The idol of past years!

Of her bright face one glance will trace
A picture on the brain,
And of her voice in echoing hearts
A sound must long remain:
But memory such as mine of her
So very much endears,
When death is nigh, my latest sigh
Will not be life but her's.

I fill'd this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon—
Her health! and would on earth there stood
Some more of such a frame,
That life might be all poetry,
And weariness a name.

The following was written by an Englishman on the heights of Brooklyn, (tune, Moore's Meeting of the Waters,) and sung by General Swift, after the dinner at Sykes's New-York Coffee-House, at the recent celebration of the completion of the Grand Canal:

There is not in the wide world a Land so complete,
As this land in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Are this day of proud triumph shall fade from my heart.
Yet it is not that Nature has shed o'er the scene
Her purest of Chrysalis, and brightest of green;
It is not the sweet magic of streamlet or rill,—
Oh no! it is something more exquisite still.
'Tis that Liberty chose this blest spot for her own,
Where Seas, Lakes and Rivers, unite now in one;
And where Freedom, and Commerce, and Industry prove
That the Gods are protecting the land of their Love.

A PRINTER'S APOLOGY.

For asking his subscribers to pay for the paper.

"Out of wood, and clothing scant;
Dry Goods due for; hats in want;
Children fretful; wife complaining;
Credit difficult sustaining;
Notes to manage, discounts rare;
Debt enough; can't live on air;
Though I would by no means *dun* ye;
Think ye, do I not want MONEY?"

Travels.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.—NO XXIII.
LONDON, 13th AUGUST, 1825.—In the streets and buildings of London, public and private, with the exception of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey and a few others, I have been egregiously disappointed. There is nothing impressive or prepossessing in its aspect. Most of the houses and shops are of dark brick, two and three stories high, and much crowded, situated upon irregular, narrow and dirty streets. Drury Lane and Covent-Garden, which sound so well on paper, resemble the region about the Collect in New York. Even the west end of the town has by no means answered my expectations. Its buildings will not bear a comparison with the upper parts of Broadway, or the better parts of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has a neat house; but Lord Wellington's, near the entrance of Hyde Park, is a large, square, plain building, of smoky brick, destitute of every spe-

cies of ornament and elegance. Lord Liverpool's, the Duke of Northumberland's and the residences generally of the nobility exhibit little taste. As for the Duke of Devonshire, his dwelling is so encased by high brick walls, that no one has an opportunity of viewing it. St. James' Palace, and in fact all the royal edifices about London, are most unprincipally looking places, displaying neither elegance nor splendor.

The handsomest part of the town is about Regent's Park and Portland Place. Regent street and Waterloo Place are also fine. The houses are of brick, uniform in their construction, and covered with a thick stucco, giving them an appearance of being built of white marble. In this part of the city, the streets are spacious and airy.

The great avenues through London run parallel to the Thames, from Westminster to the eastern end. There are two of them. Different sections of the one nearest the river, and generally within fifty rods of its left bank, go by the several names of Piccadilly, the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate, and some others, leading to the Tower. The other great thoroughfare runs parallel to this, at the distance of half a mile to the north, and leads through Holborn, Cheapside, and Cornhill. These streets are generally wide, but are constantly thronged, from morning till midnight, with carriages, carts, and vehicles of every description, as well as with foot passengers. So great is the promiscuous multitude, and the difficulty of passing, that it occupies a much longer time to ride than to walk the same distance. No person can witness these ceaseless tides of population, ebbing and flowing like the restless ocean, and reflect that in a short time the whole will sink into oblivion, giving place to a new generation, without having his mind forcibly impressed with the vanity of life. Few of the busy, gay, and fashionable throng are known beyond their narrow spheres, or will be remembered after the curtain drops. But this is not the place for moralizing.

One of the leading features in the topography of London is the great number of public squares and parks. These are every thing to a city thus crowded and confined, adding equally to its health and beauty. Several of the largest are open to every one, and afford delightful promenades. We have rambled through most of them. The principal ones are St. James' and Hyde Park, at the west end of the town. Both of them are spacious, beautifully adorned with trees, gravel walks, and artificial waters, which cool the air and vary the prospect. I could almost forgive the mock-battle upon the Serpentine, in which the flag of our country was struck by order of his majesty, to gratify the potentates of Europe, for the grateful breeze it afforded me, while walking on a warm afternoon, upon its green and shady bank.

Our visit to Hyde Parke was at the most fashionable hour, for the purpose of witnessing the style of the "nobility and gentry." This Park contains about 400 acres. At the entrance is a colossal statue of Achilles, standing upon a lofty pedestal, and armed with his sword and shield. It was cast from cannon taken at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse and Waterloo, and is inscribed by the ladies to "Wellington and his brave companions in arms." Around the Park there is a carriage path, resembling a race-course, where all who are able to ride, and some who probably are not, parade in full dress and equipage. Lords and ladies roll on in their coaches, which, by the bye, are generally heavy and inelegant; while a troop of dandies, with sugarloaf hats, whiskers meeting at the chin, and mustachios covering the upper lip, gallop after. The last mentioned ornament is all the rage here at present, being worn by some of the nobility. Of all the whims and follies in dress, this is the most outrageous, indecent and disgusting. One would think that every polished society would cry out against it; yet the fashionables are seen walking the streets arm-in-arm with the ladies, wearing a tuft of dirty hair upon the lip.

Our walk was extended quite round the Park; and to Kensington Gardens. The whole of these spacious grounds were filled with crowds of people, high and low, old and young, male and female. Such a general rendezvous afforded us a pretty fair opportunity of seeing the population of London in their best attire, and with smiling countenances. The ladies very generally have pretty faces. Some of them are extremely handsome. It is in fact an uncommon thing to see a woman with an ugly set of features, except in the lowest classes. But in their forms, and the whole contour of their persons, except their faces, they do not surpass in delicacy and beauty the ladies of our own country. The former are generally much grosser than

the latter, and appear to enjoy an excess of good health. Some of the higher classes are said to be perfect angels. But this is a delicate subject, and perhaps my opinion has already been expressed too freely. I will at any rate change the topic for one of a graver character.

Nearly two out of our ten days in London have been passed in Westminster Abbey, and as many more might be devoted to its numerous monuments with equal pleasure. It is indeed a most fascinating place to one who has read and admired the poets, orators, philosophers, jurists, and divines of England; who is familiar with the civil, military, and naval history of the country; or who is fond of witnessing an exhibition of the arts, erected for the noble purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of genius, learning, taste. The building itself is admirably fitted for a repository of the distinguished dead. No one could approach the venerable pile, with its grey Gothic turrets, without feelings of reverence and solemnity, even if it were divested of those associations, which the recollection of departed greatness awakens. Whether it be mere fancy, or owing to some peculiarity in the architecture, or the sombre complexion of the material, the Abbey even at a distance, wears an aspect of sober grandeur, and an air commanding veneration, which no other edifice I have ever seen possesses; and the eye of the spectator, as it surveys the weather-beaten structure, its lofty portals, and Gothic windows, sends a thrill to the heart.

The only entrance at present is through the southern transept, denominated "the Poet's Corner;" and who could wish for a more interesting passage? In this section of the Church, the visitant finds himself at once surrounded by monuments to the memory of Ben Johnson, Butler, Milton, Gray, Mason, Prior, Grenville Sharp, Shakspeare, Thompson, Rowe, Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, Handel, Hales, Dr. Barrow, Camden, Chaucer, Dryden, Cowley, Philips, Drayton, and many others less known to the world. Finding himself in the midst of such a group, with so many attractions on all sides, one scarcely knows to whom first to turn and pay the tribute of respect. Having the day before me, I began with "Rare Ben Johnson," whose monument is near the entrance, and proceeded deliberately around the walls of the Abbey, against which these mementos of the dead are placed. Fatigue often compelled me to brush the dust from the pedestal of one tomb, and set myself upon its corner, to read a long inscription and to examine the sculptured marble of the next in order. Full notes were taken of the designs, the epitaphs, and other circumstances, even in some cases to the color of the stone.

There are obvious defects in grouping the monuments of the Abbey. Had the idea of "the Poet's Corner" been strictly adopted, it would have been a great improvement. It is gratifying to see those sleeping side by side, who in life were united by the ties of friendship, or assimilated by kindred pursuits. There are several beautiful illustrations of this principle in the Abbey. The monument of Gray is immediately under that of Milton, and connected with it. On the former, the lyric Muse, in alto-relievo, is in the attitude of holding a medallion of Gray, and at the same time pointing her finger to the bust of Milton above, with the following inscription:

"No more the Grecian Muse unrivalled reigns,
To Britain let the nations homage pay;
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray."

Another instance of this kind was observed, still more striking and beautiful. The remains of Johnson and Garrick repose side by side beneath the pavement, at the feet of Shakspeare. Here is a triple association of the most interesting character. The moralist and tragedian were intimate friends in life, sustaining the relation of preceptor and pupil, and still nearer one of having encountered penury and neglect together; they sleep at the feet of the great dramatic master, whose genius they both illustrated, in the closet and upon the stage. Shakspeare's is beautiful in design and execution, worthy of the poet whom it commemorates, and of the taste of Pope, who was a member of the committee that superintended its erection.

In another part of the church, the relics of the two great orators, William Pitt and Charles James Fox, rest by the side of each other. But the violation of this principle of grouping the monuments is so frequent, that the foregoing instances seem rather accidental than premeditated. Dr. Watts' slab is interposed between military and naval heroes, knights and noblemen, whose pursuits were entirely foreign to his own. The superb monument in memo-

ry of Sir Isaac Newton, although grand in design and elegant in execution, is liable to the same objection. He is surrounded by women, and has not a scientific or literary associate in the neighborhood. Addison has fallen into a more appropriate circle. His monument consists of a full length statue, which is said to be a good likeness, standing upon an elevated pedestal, and looking towards the Poet's Corner, where he loved to linger while living. Goldsmith's head, in relief, is over one of the doors, and is remarkable for little else, than the classical and complimentary epitaph by Dr. Johnson.

While in some of these monuments grate taste is displayed, in others, the designs and ornaments are fantastic and almost ludicrous. On a little slab in the pavement, not more than eighteen inches square, is the inscription—"O rare Sir William Davenant"—and nothing more. No one can read it without a smile. As a discriminating mark of merit, a monument in the Abbey is a most fallacious test, and its principal object is in a great measure defeated. Wealth, power, friendship, or favouritism, has foisted into the cemetery, and commemorated by lofty pyramids of marble hundreds of persons who might as well have slept elsewhere. On the other hand, many illustrious names are not here to be found. I looked in vain for Locke, Bacon, Cowper, and even Pope, whose taste contributed so largely to the embellishment of the sculptured marble. There does not appear to have been much point in Nelson's celebrated motto—"Victory or Westminster Abbey."

It is, however, reckoned a high honor to obtain a niche in this ancient and venerable repository; and the prominence upon the walls, which some of its inmates have acquired by the unaided efforts of their own genius and talents, is a creditable commentary on the character and institutions of England. Shakspeare, Johnson, Garrick, and hundreds of others, whose memories are cherished and revered, rose to eminence from the humblest origin. Nor are these honors in all cases merely posthumous. Several of the most prominent characters now in power are self-created men. The Prime Minister, is the son of an actress; Lord Liverpool's father was a cobbler; and Lord Eldon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was once a servant boy, whose business was to sweep the office of an attorney.—This is a noble feature in the English constitution, and in some degree atones for the opposite defects, with which it is associated. Our happy republic carries the principle to a still greater extent.

Miscellaneous.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

MONEY.—Every body in this country loves money, for it seems to be the handy means of gratifying all wishes. This is true to its utmost extent, let a man's wishes be what they will. If he be a man with a broken reputation, that has been split by facts and proofs finer than old trees shivered by lightning, give him money, and it will be set up and hooped round, and become as tight as a cask of dollars. If he is a downright drunkard, give him money, and he will dress well, drink his Madeira with his friends, get tipsy at home on the "best of liquors," and his next appearance may be as a prominent member of some society for the suppression of vice. Is a man dishonest—with money enough, he can be honest enough; a bank bill will plaster over many a sore. If he has the character of neglecting his faith, his family, his religion, his bible and his God, and finds that the moral and conscientious part of the public place no confidence in him, a well timed donation shall coat as with quicksilver his brassy pretensions, and he will shine. Let us not be misunderstood. Very many of the best men in this country are rich men. They shew their goodness by their sobriety, liberality, and unaffected piety. In erecting works of ornament and splendor, they patronize the poor, and judiciously give away employment, as well as the cash for it. It is the public, composed of all sorts of folks, that are to blame, for they judge of men by their wealth. All hopes of getting along in life point to that one desideratum, for no matter how it is obtained, if there be cash, there is power, respectability, security.

A sensible, honest, industrious man finds out that without being rich, his prospects in this world are hardly worth looking at; and a dashing, brazen faced scoundrel finds out the same thing. The abominable aristocracy of birth is acknowledged on all hands to be bad enough, but the reason why that appears to the eyes of men in its naked and unsophisticated absurdity is, that a man cannot choose his own parents; he cannot, with all his enterprise, speculate upon the moral capital of his ancestors. But one man may run the same chance of being rich as another, and the preposterous claims of the aristocracy of wealth, ten thousand times worse any where, and more particularly bad in a republican country, where there is no check to stand in its way as a rival, has a sweep that encircles every thing. A poor, illiterate, unprincipled puppy, comes somehow into the possession of vast wealth. See

what the world makes of him. Look at men who commenced business with a small stock of money, a reputation fairly acquired for punctuality, integrity, who have employed and set up hundreds in profitable business—who have been the very foundation of their town's prosperity; and who, by some wild speculations of the over greedy, have at once lost all. Their characters, their services, their wants, the situations of their families, the obligations of their former friends—all but their poverty, is forgotten. That is remembered, and the mean and bitter taunt of the broken spendthrift, whose dissipation has brought him to the poor house, is, "once you worked in a store, or stood all day behind a counter, and warned me to be industrious and temperate, lest I should come to want; now, how much better are you, and in how much higher estimation does the world regard you? I ask no man for assistance, for I shall surely be denied; you go to your friends, and feel a pang that never reached me, in hearing that they are sorry they cannot assist you, but so it is." All this is true; and so long as people will judge of character by present wealth, where, on earth, is the motive of being honest, except to gain credit—of being a good citizen, except that you may be a rich one? Now, he that steals from me my good name, steals trash; but he that steals my purse, leaves me poor indeed.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Fall of the Leaf.—It is well for man that he is so often reminded of the uncertainty of mortal life, and that every thing borne upon the stream of Time, soon passeth away, and is seen no more on earth forever. Landscape scenery, at one and the same view, not unfrequently exhibits the mellow foliage of Autumn, the luxuriance of Summer, and the garniture of Spring; like the family group, possessing within its favored circle the various stages of youth, manhood, and age, it presents to a contemplative mind, no unmeaning or uninteresting picture. Even the Chrysalis and the Butterfly, ephemeral as they are, impart a moral lesson; nor, particularly at this season of the year, is the fallen Leaf, in the mute eloquence of its brief history, swiftly swept away, as it is, by the passing winds, a less impressive monitor. It tells us, that on earth there is no perennial Spring, that Autumn has come, the Summer is past, and that Winter is hastening on apace,—

"Dreary Winter that shuts the scene."

Music is the language of love, the vehicle of amorous conversation. A crotchet has caught many a heart, and a semiquaver cracked more than one brain. It is dangerous to listen to the music of pretty lips; there is something catching about it. I never see a young Miss at her piano, playing one of those melting languishing airs, without being reminded of the bird that is taught to sing sweetly in its cage to decoy others into the trap. A Piano is a perfect man-trap.

Power of Music.—There are many instances recorded of the effects of Music on animals. A singular occurrence happened in Troy, N. Y. a few days since. A fellow was performing on a hand organ on the corner of State and River streets, and had collected a considerable number of hearers, when a Rat of large size crept from his quarters under a stoop on the opposite corner, and travelled leisurely directly towards the crowd, more than half across the street, occasionally stopping as if to listen to the sound of the organ. The poor animal, however, was soon saluted with the shouts of the boys, and was for safety compelled to make a hasty retreat. Northern Bude.

Cautions in visiting sick rooms.—Never venture into a sick room in a violent perspiration, (if circumstances require a continuance there for any time,) for the moment the body becomes cold, it is in a state likely to absorb the infection, and receive the disease. Nor visit a sick person, (especially if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach, as this disposes the system more readily to receive the infection. In attending a sick person, stand where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the diseased, not betwixt the diseased person and any fire that is in the room, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapour in that direction, and much danger would arise from breathing in it.

Large Estate.—Lord Breadalbane's estate, which supports a population of 33,537 persons, commences two miles east of Tay Bridge, in the county of Perth, and extends westward ninety-nine miles and a half to Esdale, in Argyleshire, varying in breadth from three to twelve and fifteen miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors, who possess one side of a valley or a glen, while Lord Breadalbane has the other, so that varying his direction a little to the right or left, he can travel nearly 100 miles from east to west on his own property. Boston Statesman.

The inhabitants of the city of New-York, according to the returns already made under the law authorizing a new census, have increased to 170,000.